The Unequal Struggle with Death At Last Ended.

Reightest Light in the Politi-States is Forever Ex-

@ Bla'ne, Whom Even His Political Enomies Loved Personally Has Gone to Best.

seemston, Jan. 27. — James Gillespie me died at 11 s. m.

Mr. Blaine passed a restless night, weak, but with nothing to fear until 9 o'clock, when a change for the worse weed. Both physicians were hastisomed and remained at the bedantil death. Mr. Blaine was conuntil the few moments before cath, and the end was so quiet and esceful that only the experienced eye of the physician could perceive that the great statesman had joined the jerity. Dr. Hyatt said that Mr. Blaine's death was due to sheer ex-



Although death has removed from the world a character that was promfuent in everything he undertook, it casted but little surprise. The news of it had been so long discounted that there remained but the line of annamed at the head of this dis-

Science and skill have furnished him the weapons of defense for a comparaticely long time, but his death has furmisked the end of the fight. He was a toomed man for these many days past. His mind has been almost a blank for weeks, this lucid moments having been but few and at times far between; but his physical frame has withstood the rarages of wasting disease until now.

Bating from the cradle to the tomb Mr. Blaine's sixty-three years have been active ones. All the trials and tribulations that fall to the lot of pubfor him the peaceful ending of a career winds closed when life's candle made its last flicker to-day.

Ar. Johnston was summoned to the bedside of Mr. Blaine early this morning but his presence was not known to Lick Springs, Ky. It was during his stay at these outside until about 11:30 when, in company with Dr. Hyatt, he left the house. Both physicians were unusualis pale, and when accosted by the reporters for the latest news, the significant look in their faces answered the question. "He is dead." said Dr. Johnson, "and he passed away

peacefully." The news of Mr. Blaine's death spread like wildfire. Crowds gathered on the corner and visitors flocked to the house Dr. Hamlin, who was passing the house when the account of the death was zuade, at once entered and remained with the family for some time. Word was sent to the president immediately after the death.

At 11:25 President Harrison, accommaied by Secretary Halford and Lieut. Parker, walked out to the Blaine mansion. The president showed marked signs of grief. Postmaster-General Wanamaker followed the footsteps of

The president received warning of Mr. Blaine's approaching end through a press bulletin which informed him that Mr. Blaine could not live through the May. He immediately had the substance of the dispatch telegraphed over the department wires to the various cabinet officers. It was a few emicates later only that Mr. Montdressed to the president. "Blaine -" was all he waited to hear, and be started on a run for the room of Private Secretary Halford. The final word "dead" reached him as he was in great presiding officer." the halfway separating the telegraph room from Mr. Halford's office. The came to the cabinet meeting at the retary John W. Foster, Mr. Blaine's successor to the portfolio of state, was at his residence in comparty with Mr. Partridge, the solicitor of the state department, preparatory to starting at noon for Watertown, N. Y., where he and Mrs. Foster had planned to spend a week, when news of the secretary's death was received at the department. Chief Clerk Chelton ediately telephoned Mr. Foster, who went to the Blaine residence to tender his condolences. He postponed his trip and issued an order closing the

department of state for the day. The visit of the president and the postmaster-general was quickly fol-lowed by calls from Secretaries Elkins, Noble and Rusk and Attorney-General Miller and Secretary Tracy, each of then repaired to the White House. .

In his attendance at the house of the rior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine dying man, called with his wife about family until 12:30, when they left in of his country and maligner of its bonor.

One after another, in a constant afficial life have stopped at the house at Chicago, June 2, 1880, with almost exactly and left words of condolence with members of the stricken household.

The President's Proclamation WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-The pr dent has issued the following procla-

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1893.

It is my painful duty to aunounce to the people of the United States the death of James thesis Blains, which occurred in this city toward it evicob.

the position of accretary of state in the cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief, he resigned from the cabinet and, devoting himself to literary work, gave to the public in his "Twenty Years in Congress" a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1889, he again became accretary of state, and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exomes until June. 1892. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exalted patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the world. In the varied pursuits of legislation, diplomacy and literature his genrus has added now luster to American citizenship.

As a suitable expression of the national appreciation of his great public services, and of the general sorrow caused by his death. I di-rect that on the day of his funeral all the departments of the executive branch of the government at Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag shall be displayed at half-staff, and for a period of thirty days the department of state be draped in mourning. By the President, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

Blographical.

[James Gillespie Blaine was born January 31, 830, at the village of West Brownsville, Pa. He was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim

His aucestors had dwelt for years in the fertile region where he was born; they were among the hardy band of pioneers who settled the rich valley of the Cumberland, and their name and history are part of the local tradition of western Pennsylvania. The family has bonorable memories of the revolution, for Cel. Ephraim Blaine, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of its heroes. He was an officer of the Pennsylvania line, and during the last four years of the war was comnissary general of the northern department. Ephraim Blaine, the father of James G. Blaine, came into Pennsylvania about 1818. having the largest landed possessions of any man of his age in western Pennsylvania, own-ing real estate which, had it been properly pre-erved, would have amounted to-day to many

James G. Blaine was born in a plain but imple dwelling, on the single street of West Brownsville, not far from the scene of the rampaign which ended in Braddock's defeat by

Ephraim Blaine was careful-to give all his children an excellent education, and when James had completed at home his early studies in the elementary principles, he was sent to the home of a relative at Lancaster, O. This relative was Thomas Ewing, then secretary of the treasury. James Blaine was 11 when he went caster, and he began at once to prepare himself for college, studying with his cousing. Thomas Ewing, jr., now Gen. Thomas Ewing. and once a member of congress. The boys tions, for their tutor was William Lyons.



brother of Lord Lyons, and after two years of instruction from him, James Blaine, at the early age of 13, entered Washington college. A few months after graduation young Blaine sought his fortune in the west, becoming professor in the Western Military institute at Bine the latter place that he formed the acquaintance of Miss Harriet Stanwood, a native of Maine, to whom he was married in a little more than a year after his arrival in Kentucky. He soon afterward returned, with his bri le, to Pennsylvanis, and began the study of law, and later took a position as teacher in the Pennsylvania institution for the instruction of ithe blind, in Philadelphia, which he gave up, in 1854, to take charge of the Kennebec (Me.) Journal, a wookly organ of the whig party. In 1857, just after the convention of the republican party, he disposed of his interest in the Journal and assumed eliorial charge of the Portland (Me.) Advertiser At the age of 25 Mr. Blains had become eading power in the councils of the republican and the two Morrills, and others then and still prominent in the state. Before he was 29 he



was chosen chairman of the executive commit tee of the republican organization in Maine—a position he held until his death, and from which he practically shaped and directed every political campaign in the state. In 1860 he was elected to congress, and after six years' service in the house of representatives was chosen speaker of that body, a position the operator at the White for which he was a lmirably equipped. It was received another message ad- said of him by a prominent newspaper writer of the time: "His quickness, his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and of rules. his firmness, clear voice, and impressive mauner, his ready comprehension of subjects an I situations, and his dash and brilliancy, have been widely recognized, and really made him a

> Let M. Morrill, for many years senator from Maine, resigned in June, 1878, to accept the portfolio of the treasury, and the governor of Maine immediately appointed Mr. Blaine to fill the unexpired term.

On June 12, 1878, just before the meeting o the first national convention at which his name was mentioned in connection with the presidency. Mr. Blaine experience a sunstroke which caused alarm at Cincinnati, and, indeed,



Miller and Secretary Tracy, each of day, June 14, 1876. On the second day the plat-them remained for a few minutes and form was adopted and the nominating speeches made. Col. Robert G. Ingersoil presented the Resert Blaine, the brother of the Plumed Knight, which clung to him the title of Plumed Knight, which clung to him the restricted etatesman, who has been faithful er. Col. Ingersoil said: "Like an armed warmarched down the halls of the American con gress and threw his shining lances full and fair against the brazen forehead of every defame When Gov. Hayes was nominated on the sev enth ballot, the friends and supporters of Mr. Blaine accepted their defeat with good grace. Mr. Blaine entered the next convention, held



me number of supporters that for him in the preceding contest,

dent was shot down. During the three ments that followed Mr. Blaine was in constant attendance upon his bedside, and when he died the short time during which he continued in



ice was of little value in carrying out his designs—the friendly aid and countenance of him under whom they had been conceived be-

When congress metafter President Garfield's death it cast about for a fit man to deliver a eulogy of Gen. Garfield, and its choice naturally fell to Mr. Blaine. It has been called one of the noblest performances of his life, and cer-tainly he never spoke to so lofty and inspiring

The story of the convention of 1884, which nominated Mr. Blaine on the first ballot is fresh in all minds. The nominating speech of Judge West, of Ohio, was one of the most forceful ever delivered in presenting the name nated Mr. Blaine on the first ballot is of any man to a convention; and the history of his defeat by Grover Cleveland in still a green

From 1884 to 1888, during the time of President Cleveland's administration, Mr. Blaine devoted himself entirely to his family. He spent a year in an extended tour abroad, not



When Mr. Blains returned to Washington in the fall of 1888, buoyant in mind after declining the use of his name as the candidate for president and ready to assume to premiership of the cabinet of President Harrison, he had a happy family about him. Mr. Blaine took up the work of the state department where he had aid it down in answer to the bullet of Guiteau. In the brief period of less than four years that he was President Harrison's secretary of state troubles came to him and whitened his head and enfeebled his frame. In that brief interval his eldest son, the pride of his heart, and his eliest daughter had died; his youngest son, whom he had perhaps spoiled by overindulgence, had dragged his name through the divores court and public prints. Then more crushing than all, the sulden death of his second son, the one of whom the father was very proud. In the opinion of Mr. Blaine's physicians no man, even with the frame of a giant and the will of a Napoleon, could resist disease while living in the shadow of such a chain of sorrows as this, and the efforts of the men of science were constantly handicapped by the hand of Providence. Few public men have ever occupied the place that James G. Blaine has for many years filled in the hearts of the American people. Henry Clay is most often compared to him and there are many strong points of resemblance. Clay and Blaine both possessed in a marked degree those qualities of attraction, of sympathetic intuition which are now fittingly described as personal magnetism. It is said that name that belonged to it. He had the faculty of making those with whom he came in contact believe that he took the strongest and most direct personal inter



e a request for a favor in such a way as to make a friend by an act which would have nade an enemy for most men. His conversational powers were necessarily, from what has een said, of high order. His fund of informa tion, while not as thorough or as accurate as he no doubt would have liked, owing to his lack of early advantages, was most extensive, and there were few subjects on which he could not converse entertainingly. As a man of business, he was remarkably successful and his judgment respecting investments was al-most infallible. This capacity in this direction gave great weight to many of his ideas and uggestions respecting the commercial policy

Mr. Blaine's position was unique. By his friends and admirers he was esteemed a man of stern integrity, a statesman of far-seeing, prophetic vision, an orator of matchless elo-quence, a leader without fear and without reh. His enemies, and he had many, both ditical and personal, called him crafty, uncrupulous and corrupt in money matters, a ess, an orator who dealt in words and phrases only, a leader who was for himself first and always. It is probable that he was by no means without faults and certain that he had many qualities of greatness; in other words that the truth lies somewhere between the lavish en-coniums of his friends and the bitter charac-

erization of his enemies.

Mr. Blaine died a rich man, even as wealth is eckoned in these days. He was worth close on to a million of dollars, if not more than that amount. It is probable that if some of his speculative investments could be sold out under advantageous circumstances that his wealth would include him in any list of mil-lionaires. His holdings of coal lands are large, and with the development of the country must

greatly increase in value if keptintact for several years. Mr. Blaine, by reason of his wide popularity, was associated with a number of men of wealth in various enterprises, and his sagacity and business foresight kept him from wasting much money on brilliant but illusionary speculative projects. He was interested with retary Elkins years ago in a silver mine, out of which he made considerable money.

At the time of his death he owned real estate in the city of Washington which would prob-

ably sell under the hammer for more than a quarter of a million of dollars. His holdings of West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal lands are considerable. Mr. Blaine was one of the directors in the West Virginia Central Ratiros I Co., in which ex-Senator Davis, Secretary Elkins, ex-Secretary Bayard and others are interested. This road taps coal and timber lands which Mr. Blaine bought years ago very cheaply and which have become valuable through the railroad connections. His wealth includes bank stocks. out the approximate value can not be stated. nan who was intimately acquainted with Mr. Blaine said that in his opinion Mr. Blaine broke himself down by intemperate work and irregular habits of eating. Mr. Blaine was a high pressure worker. Whenever he be-came deeply interested in a subject Mr. Blaine's ardent nature led him to work beyond his strength. He would shut himself up in his room, would not allow himself to be disturbed, and would not eat, sleep or rest until he had fluished his task. He seemed to have adopted the motto which the great electrician Edison, who works in much the same way, gave to a youth: "Don't look at the clock."

Col. Ingersoil Had No Word. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 27 .- When Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who is here, was asked if he had anything to say concerning Mr. Blaine's death, he replied: "No; that's a subject on which I have noth-

ing whatever to say."
Col. Ingersoll, in his famous nominating speech at Cincinnati sixteen years ago, first referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight," by which title the dead statesman has since been most

familiarly known. Action of the Illinois Legislature. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27 .- When the bulletin announcing the death of ex-Secretary Blaine was read in the lower branch of the legislature a resolution was adopted by acclamation to adjourn until Monday at 5 p. m., out of respect to the dead statesman. The senate had already adjourned before the news of Mr. Blaine's death was received.

THE HONORED DEAD.

Opinions of His Contemporaries in Public Affairs. James Gillespie Blaine Commanded the Love and Respect of Friend and Foe by Qualities that Attract Man to Man.

> WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The ravages of time or the vicissitudes of political life are strongly accentuated by the fact that in a house composed of 332 members, to-day, there are but twelve who served in the house with Mr. Blaine in the forty-fourth or prior congresses. These are Holman, O'Neill (Pa.), Harmer, Hooker, Blount, Burrows, Springer, Forney, Culberson, Bland, Henderson (Ill.), and Ketcham.

CONGRESSIONAL REMINISCENCES. The older members of the house have a fund of reminiscences of the dead statesman. They refer to the memorable fight against the first force bill, which was led by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and which was opposed by that statesman and his democratic friends. But in that fight, says the republican father of the louse, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania-who was an-Mr. Randall's efforts would not have been crowned with success had it not been for Mr. daine. It was then, when the republican majority was a large one, and filibustering by the lemocrats rampant, that Speaker Blaine quoted the old proverb that "You may lead a horse to out you can't make him drink."

Mr. Holman of Indiana, touched upon the same string with Mr. O'Neill, a republican, by ascribing the defeat of the force bill as much o Mr. Blaine as to Mr. Randall. "It was Mr. Blaine's fairness as a ran that permitted him to defeat the force bill," the Indiana statesman aid. Mr. Blaine never left any man in the chair who was not a fair man. It was his fair-ness which permitted the democrats to filibuster the force bill of those days to death.

"I saw him march down the aisle like a great

mastiff about to pounce on a little fiste," said
Mr. James Courts, the clerk to the appropriations committee, who had just come to Washington from Townson to the said like a great

ington from Tennessee to begin his service on

he committee with which he is still connected

Mr. Courts was speaking of the dramatic Mulligan episode. "He was at that time," continued Mr. Courts, "the finest picture of physcal manhood I ever saw. As he walked down the aisle he looked like a great soldier. He was then about 45, his hair was iron gray, he seemed the perfect picture of life and health, and I have never seen such a consummate orator in that house. It was his tremendous dash and courage he demanded the attention of the louse that brought the body over to him. He looked as if he were going to wipe out Proctor Knott, Eppa Hunton and all the other fellows who were making the fight on him. His appeciation of the effect of a statement and his sharpness was shown by the dramatic method in which he exclathed: 'I appeal from the judgment of that committee to the judgment of 41,000,000 of people.' The census had een taken in 1870 showing less than 40,000,000 of people, and nobody was talking about the population at that time. Mr. Blaine seemed to have the faculty of bringing facts home to cople in this way and producing a sensation by drawing their minds to something to which they had never given a thought. I remember Mr. Blaine's statement '44,000,000 of people started a running discussion which was taken up in the newspapers and the conclusion was reached that Blaine was about correct.

"Mr. B'aine's other great appearance in that congress, which was about the close of his cathe congress to take Lot Morrill's place in the senate—was in his speech on the general amnesty bill. This bill was brought in, I think, by S. S. Cox. and I remember it was attempted to pass it with a rush. Blaine wanted to except Jeff Davis and then occurred the Andersonville incident. His way of bringing back something people had forgotten with a vividness that produced a sensation was shown in this speech. He recalled the Andersonville scenes in a way that shocked the whole world. THE CONKLING EPISODE.

Said one of the old stenographers of the ouse: "Mr. Blaine's career in the house was marked by many exciting episodes. He first came futo prominence through an altercation member of the house from Utica, N. Y. It was in the war period, and Mr. Blaine made a pitter attack upon Mr. Conkling for having charged the government for fees as a judge adrocate while he was drawing pay as a member f congress. Mr. Conkling repeled the attack and indulged in some severe criticisms of his antagonist, who, in reply, spoke derisively of Mr. Conkling's 'magnificent turkey-gobbler strut.' The incident excited great public attention at the time, and helpe'l to bring both ctors in it into that prominence which they each enjoyed during the remainder of their

"The national house of representatives," said the same experienced reporter, has had lew speakers, if any, who enjoyed greater popamong its members, or who exercised nore influence over legislation than Mr. Blaine airness as much as for his abilities, and he had no faster friend on either side of the chamber than Mr. Randall, the unflinching Pennsylvaia democrat. Up to and all through Mr. Ran fall's illness the kindliest relations were main ained between the two men who had been so ong associates on the floor of the house and who had occupied the speaker's chair with signal ability and success.

There are but seven of those who served with Mr. Blaine in the senate remaining in that oody where he served so honorably and se They are Senators Allison, Cockrell. Dawes, Gordon, Mitchell, Morrill and Ransom

our republicans and three democrats. Mr. Hale, the junior senator from Maine who, perhaps, stood nearer to Mr. Blaine than any other man in Washington, was too greatly moved by the personal sorrow that some to him, to express his views concerning the life and work of the great party leader leath of Mr. Blaine were delivered with much eeling and but partly expressed the deep emoion that possessed him.

The acquaintance of Mr. Frys, the senior Maine member, with Mr. Blaine, was very ex-tended. Said he: "I was a member of the Maine legislature when Mr. Blaine was the speaker of the Maine house, and I have been losely connected with him ever sincs. I was member of the national house of representaives when he was speaker and succeeded him to his seat in the senate. Our relations meanly all the time have been of the friendliest charcter. I think he was the most brilliant man I ever knew. He had a most wonderful capacity for absorbing information and a still more wonderful capacity for giving it out at a timely moment. He was a very re-markable controversialist, and was rather for 1 of it. Indeed, his powers were not fully shown gerous foe in a running debate. I do not think he himself ever fancied making what is known as a speech. On the stump nothing pleased him better than interruptions, and he was wonderfully effective in his replies. They were so apt. as a rule, that some of his enemies nally charged him with 'setting up jobs' in advance.

The cabinet associates of Mr. Blaine paid he following tribute of affection and esteem to

is memory: Secretary of State Foster: "Other of friends are more competent to speak of Mr. Blaine's service: and genius in congress, in chief characteristic was his exalted American-ism. He was a thorough believer in the Monroe doctrine and the reciprocity policy which distinguished the close of his public career was an Outgrowth of his convictions re-specting that doctrine. His diplomatic corrence will rank among the best of his pospondence will rank among the station abroad litical productions. His reputation abroad will mainly rest upon his acts as secretary of state, and it is not an exaggeration to say that a meeting on that day with the Canain the past ten years, at least, he has been the

of the forty-second congress, and during his six years' of brilliant service as speaker of the house. At that time he was in speaker of the house. At that time he was in full health and a magnificent specimen, both physically and mentally, of mature mannotod. As speaker he was absolute distance of the proceedings of the house, enjoying more fully the respect and confidence of the members than perhaps any other speaker, with, perhaps, the exception of Henry Clay, whose career Mr. Biaine's so much resembled. His career has been one of lealerable, and without doubt he possessed the confidence, respect and affection of the vast majority of the American people more than any man of his time. His fame is world-wide.

States, which was absoluted in himself at the meeting of the commissioners himself at the meeting of the commissioners himself at the meeting of the commissioners that they had simply got to surrender their claims and to treat American vessels just the same as they treated Canadian vessels or they need go no further. Mr. Foster agreed with Mr. Blaine and they walked home arm in arm. They have been ever since good friends.

Gov. Fishback of Arkansas has granted a respite of sixty days to Henry Howard, who was pointed to the them that it was usseless for them to talk about the matter any further; that they some any further; that they had simply got to surrender their claims and to treat American vessels just the same as they treated Canadian vessels or they need go no further. Mr. Foster agreed with Mr. Blaine will be held on May 3 prevails generally the walked home arm in arm. They have been ever since good friends.

Gov. Fishback of Arkansas has granted a respite of sixty days to Henry Howard, who was been received to have been hanged at Camden.

His popularity and his hold upon the popu-lar affection was not confined to his own party. lar affection was not confined to his ov His death will be sincerely mourned."

His death will be sincerely mourned."

Atterney-General Miller—"It is customary to speak of one who, being elected to the vice-presidency, becomes president, as an accidental president. With reference to Mr. Blaine, it may be truly said that his failure to be president was an accident. The desire of a vain old gentleman, by alliteration, to make a striking sentence defeated the worthy ambition of a lifetime, and in no small degree changed the direction of public affairs in the nation. In the whole history of the nation there has carcely been a more striking figure than Mr. Blaine, and no personality in the country is more strongly impressed upon his contemporaries.

"Mr. Blaine, with the exception of Henry Ciny, was the most brilliant statesman and political leader this country has ever produced.
An excellent judge of character, he understood instinctively the strong and weak points of those with whom he came in contact. Full of human sympathy, he received all who ap-proached him with a kindness and affability that made them at once his friends. He was a most accurate judge of public sentiment and he knew, what few men did, how to present a question of public policy so as to appeal to the sympathy and win the support of the people. He was a born leader of men and richly endowed by nature with all those qualities that make a great statesman."

"In the United States a thorough legal training is almost indispensable to a great and di-versified public career. That without such training Mr. Blaine could achieve success in the public positions he has been called upon to fill, is an example of his extraordinary pow-

"James G. Blaine died within three days of the sixty-third anniversary of his birth and little less than thirty years from the time hy entered congress, December, 1863. During this long and eventful period he held the attention and commanded the respect of his countrymen to a most extraordinary degree—more, I think, than any other political leader save Lincoln or Clay. Like Clay, his followers were loving and enthusiastic, and alike they achieved great skill, but failed to reach the limit of their amoition—the presiden

"Blaine was highly intellectual and refined. He had great mental discipline and vigor, with physical strength and the courage of his convictions. His learning and experience gave him immense resources of precedent and flustration, and no man was ever more ready to see his opportunity or take advantage of his opponent in debate. The facility and variety of his attack and defense was unsurpassed. He was distinguished as a congressman s a cabinet minister and as a political leader, displaying great wisdom in coun-sel and formulating the principles and issues of his party with great accuracy. He has epitomizad a great part of his career in his work "Twenty Years in Congress," and added to this perpetuated his fame by the literary value of his narrative. I have heard Gen. herman, whose judgment in such matters was cknowledged, say that Blaine's book was a great work and that he considered its lucid expressions and comprehensive and accurate tatements gave it rank with Macaulay's history. It is one of our most valuable books.

"Blaine was an American, thoroughly and invariably-he loved our country and its institu tions. His death will be greatly lamented, and the whole nation will do his m mory honor. His critics will not be in this country.'

Secretary Eikins: "Mr. Blaine was a won derfully gifted man. He was one of the greatest statesmen and political leaders the country has produced. He had, more than any other political leader of the country, the staunchest of friends. His control over men, i is power to draw them to him and command their unselfish upport, was beyond that of any other party leader in the history of the country. His loss will be widely felt, but his life will be a continuing inspiration to his party. Mr. Blaine, though thoroughly educated, never paraded his learning. He was versatile, full resources and more widely formed than any man or statesman his time. In a certain sense he was modest, seldom speaking of himself, his position or commanding influence. He was broad, liberal and just; always generous to an opponent; tender, gentle and affectionate towards his friends. He sought the presidency in 1884; but after that seemingly abandoned all hope of ever reaching that high place. Of late years he was not only the central figure in American politics, but at all special gatherings and whernore friends and excited more enthusiasm

ook at him or stopped to see him as he passed "His claims to greatness will rest upon his literary work and his statesmanship. Either would place him in the front rank of the greatest men of the republic. His "Twenty Years in Congress" will stand as an enduring monument and always make him truly great. The strain put upon him and the effort made when writing his great work I think had much to do breaking down his health. The production of such a work in so short a time; so just and discriminating; so fair to contemporaries and to all; so thoroughly authentic and reliable stan's in the history of literature unparalleled. "His kindness and enthusiasm, that so greatly attracted everyone, were often mani-fested in a special degree to Pennsylvanians, mong whom he was born. He liked to talk of people in Philadelphia who lived when he was teacher and editor there. I shall not soon forget the last hour I spent with him, when he talked freely about his feelings and his plans,

than any other citizen of the republic. Wher-

ver he went people always eagerly turned to

ime. Pennsylvania may well be proud of her brilliant son, cleverer than Henry Clay and as loquent as Daniel Webster. Secretary Rusk said: "I first met Mr. Blains in 1868, I then being bank comptroller in lisconsin, to which state he came to make tariff speeches. He was then one of the most formidable speakers. The acquaintance then formed with him has continued uninterruptedly since, being welded by our closer political relations during the past in the forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, in which we were members of the house, he be-

about a week before he went upstairs for the last

ing speaker. Our relations were most cord al, and friendly in character. "For some time past I have noted with deep egret that physically he was not as vigorous as in former years. His death, while not unexpected, will be a great shock to the people of the whole nation irrespective of their political

As has been stated, Mr. Blaine was conscious of his poor health. A prominent republican, who called on him about a year ago, in speaking of this, said: "I went to Mr. Blaine the latter part of last January, and I asked him if he was going to be a candidate for the presidency. Le replied: 'No, sir; I cannot entertain it for one moment. It would kill me sure, and I know it; and I do not believe I have a riend on earth who would ask me to be a candidate if he knew the state of my health.' He then added: 'I am going to write a letter on

the sul ject." "After Mr. Blaine had written his letter, announcing that he would not be a candidate for the republican nomination, he was waited upon by his friends and urged to reconsider his action. It was represented to Mr. Blaine that the campaign would be so easy for him as to involve no physical or mental exhaustion, and that the result would be his triumphant election. With an air of despondency the sick man replied that he could not live through a heated political campaign, or that if he should the harrasaments of the presidential office would surely terminate his life within six months after he took his seat.

"He said he intended-and this statement is significant in view of subsequent events—to resign his office as secretary of state in the early ammer, retire to his Maine home and sper his remaining days in quiet I terary work. Long argument failed to saake his determination at that time; and his subsequent action in allowing his name to go before the conven-tion was ascribed by his friends who knew him est as an evidence that his indomit which was then eating his vitals. HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE CABINET.

A gentleman who was intimately associated with Mr. Blaine said: "At 12 o'clock of the day Mr. Blaine's resignation was given out he had noides of resigning from the cabinet. He had Secretary of the Treasury Foster: "I first met Mr. Blaine when he became a member of the forty-second congress."

dian commissioners on the Welland canal question. It was said afterward that Mr. Blaine had resigned because he and John D. Foster got into a contraversal to the forty-second congress. the presence of the Canadians; that Mr. Blaine was misrepresenting the policy of the United States, which was absolutely false. Mr. Blaine himself at the meeting of the commissioners

A TERRIBLE FATE.

One Hundred and Thirty Lives Lost by an Explosion of Fire Damp is the Fort-schritt Sine at Dux, Bohemia—All Ef-forts at Rescue After the Explosion Oc-curred Proved Abortive.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.-All hope of rescuing alive the men who were entombed by the explosion of fire damp in the Fortschritt mine at Dux, Bohemia, Tuesday, has been abandoned. An investigation of the list of employes re-veals the fact that 130 men lost their lives in the disaster, as it is generally conceded that those who were not killed by the explosion must have been suffocated. The mine is being cleared of the wreckage as rapidly as possible, but the work is necessarily slow.

Every effort will be made to recover the bodies of the dead. Many pitiable and heartrending scenes were witnessed about the mouth of the shaft when it was announced by the mine officials that beyond a shadow of doubt everyman in the mine was dead. No explanation has been made as yet as to how the explosion occurred.
The explosion occurred Tuesday

morning when the shifts were changing. A cage full of miners had been lowered half way down the shaft, when the ground trembled, a loud, rumbling report was heard, and the cable attached to the cage gave such a lurch that the lowering machinery broke. A rush of air and dust from the pit's mouth, the sound of crashing timbers and the cries of the men in the cage gave warning to the men above of the extent of the disaster. Help was summoned, the machinery was repaired after a delay of half an hour and the cage was raised.

Ten of the occupants had been killed instantly by the shock, ten had suffered fractures from which they can not recover, five had broken limbs and internal injuries. They had been half suffocated by the gas rising in the shaft and said that no man could live

An hour later the superintendent of and through my whole the mine and five miners from the night shift went down in the cage. They were unable to go more parilla just about saved than a hundred yards, but found my life. It gave me fourteen dead bodies. Of the fifty men who were waiting for the cage ten had been killed and forty had been partially crushed by falling timber or tender found four more bodies which had been crushed beyond recognition by a falling beam. The bodies and the injured were taken to the top, where the whole mining settlement had gathered to watch the work of rescue, which it has been found impossible to accomplish.

MANY MINERS KILLED.

Fatal Collapse in the Famous Conception Mine in San Luis Potosi, Mexico-Thirteen Bodies Recovered-Loss Over a Million Dollars.

mine at Atorce, in the state of San heavy loss of life.

Thirteen corpses have been recovered. The fire still rages under ground, and at latest advices other workings had collapsed and further subsidence

was momentarily expected. This destruction of property and the the company. Conception is one of the historic mines of Mexico, and has yielded fabulous quantities of silver, and perfection of its equipment.

HOTEL BURNED.

The Grandview Hotel at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Completely Destroyed by Fire—A Cold Bath in Preference to Cremation— The Loss Estimated at \$100,000, with No Insurance.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 26.-A fire started at a. m. in the Grandview hotel at Fort Hamilton. The hotel was a jarge wooden structure built on the water's edge on a high bluff overlooking the narrows, and was a popular summer resort for New York and Brooklyn people. The fire spread rapidly and ten minutes after it was discovered the buildiag was a mass of flame. The fire department of the place, the members of which are volunteers, did not arrive at the scene for some time after the alarm was sounded. They were enjoying themselves at their annual banquet and ball, and when they reached the burning building little could be done to save the structure. It was burned to the ground.

About thirty people who make the hotel their residence throughout the year were asleep at the time, but were quickly aroused, and nearly all were enabled to escape without injury. Several of them, however, delayed their flight in order to save valuables, and were compeled to jump from the first balcony. A man, whose escape was shut off in all directions, jumped into the water from the rear of the hotel, but was rescued after being in the icy water a short time. The only injuries sustained were a few slight burns on the hands and feet to

several of the guests. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, which includes the furniture and stock. l'here is no insurance. The fire is suppesed to have been caused by an explosion of chemicals for a photographic outfit which were stored on the ground

Big Fire in Boston. Boston, Jan. 26.-Fire destroyed the apper portion of the building 311 to 315 Union street, occupied by the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co. as a stove and steam heating apparatus factory and warerooms. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; insured.

Fire at Fairhaven, Vt. RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 26.-Fairhaven, the "Slate City." so called, in Rutland county, was visited by a disastrous fire Tuesday night. A dozen buildings were destroyed, causing a loss of over \$75,-

Bishop Brooks' Estate will Aggree Nearly Three Quarters of a Million members of his family that Bish Brooks died without making any will It is estimated that his real and personal property can not fall far short of \$750,000. A successor to the late Bishop Brooks will be appointed at the Mass chusetts diocesan convention, which will be held on May 3. An impression prevails generally that the bishopric will fall to a Boston divine. Number less letters and telegrams of condol have been received from all over the

the numerous discussions by the tists and hygienists as to the re value of the various baking powder careful sifting of the evidence leave careful sifting of the systeme leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the Royal Baking Powder in purity, wholesome-ness and strength, from a scientific standpoint. An opinion, however, that will have perhaps greater influence with our practical housekeepers, is that given by Marion Harland, the wellknown and popular writer, upon mat-ters pertaining to the science of domes-tic economy, of housekeeping, and of home cooking. In a letter published in the Philadelphia Ladies' Home Journal, this writer says:

"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market, so far as I have any experience in the use of such compounds. Since the introduction of it into my kitchen, I have used no other in making biscuits. cakes, etc., and have entirely discarded for such purposes the home-made com-bination of one-third soda, two-thirds cream of tartar.

"Every box has been in perfect condition when it came into my hands, and the contents have given complete satis-faction. It is an act of simple justice, and also a pleasure, to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives. "MARION HARLAND."

"THERE," said the grocer, as he gave the boy half a dozen onions for a nickel, "I'm doing myself a rank injustice. I'm giving you six scents for five."—Washing-ton Star.

The Grip Twice "I have had the grip the last two winters.

Last winter it prostrated me so that I had no strength and could not do my work. I sat down and eried many times, I was so blue and discouraged. I had great pain in my back and across my kidneys body. I also had a bad cough. Hood's Sarsa-

strength so that I could do my work and made me feel well. I shall always be a warm **Hood's Cures** half suffocated by the foul air. A short friend to Hood's Sarsaparills. I do not want distance from the shaft the superin- anything better for a family medicine." Mas. LIZZIE CLARK, Washington Village, R. I.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, per-ectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

If you are nervous, ill at ease, sick, tormented with strange fancies and worried over trifles, it is a sign that you are in the agonies of indi-City of Mexico special says: A fatal gestion. If this be the fact, get a accident occurred in the Conception box of the Laxative Gum Drops at Luis Potosi. Fire broke out in the once. These gum drops are mild main shaft, which caved in, causing a and gentle, they are not a violent cathartic; but they will cure the worst case of indigestion. They are especially good for ladies, regulating the indigestion, correcting consequent paralyzing of work will en- any irregularities and giving the tail the loss of upward of \$1,000,000 to complexion that clear tint, that only accompanies perfect health. If your druggist does not keep them, It was considered the "show" mine of send to the SYLVAN REMEDY Mexico on account of the completeness | CO., Peoria, III., for a sample box by mail free. Always mention the name of this paper.

> -**ASHARPJOKE** YET A POINTED FACT! IN 4 ACTS.

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